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MOVEMENT OF GEN. HOOKER.

The movement of the army of Gen. Hooker, which commenced on Monday last, has progressed, up to the latest accounts, with but little opposition. This may be judged from the fact that on Thursday night the whole of his army was south of the Rappahannock, the only fighting that occurred having been skirmishes with the Confederate pickets, who fell back as the troops advanced.

The crossing was effected at two points—one at Port Royal, about twelve miles below Fredericksburg, by means of pontoons; and the other, principally cavalry and artillery, at one of the upper fords, about fifteen miles above Fredericksburg.

The movement of troops for crossing seventeen miles above Fredericksburg commenced on Monday and was accompanied by a large cavalry force. They got control of the ford after slight skirmishing, and took about one hundred and fifty prisoners, who were sent to Washington.

The second crossing was made about ten miles below Fredericksburg, at Port Royal.—The pontoons were laid on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, when the troops commenced to pass, driving the enemy's pickets before them and capturing a few. At 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday morning, four corps d'armee had passed in safety. The troops continued to pass until Thursday, when the whole army of General Hooker, except the force left in the intrenchments at Falmouth, and the guard for Government property in that vicinity, placed the Rappahannock in their rear.

A gentleman who witnessed the crossing assures us that the troops were in excellent condition and spirits, and that General Hooker remained behind to superintend the cutting loose of the bridge, declaring that there must be no coming back by that route. We learn that a dispatch was received from him last night at Washington, stating that he had flanked the whole Confederate army at Fredericksburg, and then had sixty thousand men between Lee and Richmond. The purpose of General Hooker is to attack and fight the Confederate army away from Richmond, leaving the question of taking Richmond as an after consideration. If defeated, it must therefore be a terrible reverse, and if successful a glorious victory.

The general supposition was that the two armies were about equally matched in numbers. It will therefore be a grand test of valor and generalship. —[*Balt. American*.]

The following dispatches appear in the N. Y. Herald:

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—A gentleman who has just returned from the Army of the Potomac brings the following report of the proceedings in that direction:

The pontoons are said to have been laid on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning across the river at Port Royal.

Yesterday morning, at daylight, the troops began to cross, and by 10 o'clock A. M. four corps d'armee are said to have crossed in safety.

Cannonading and severe firing have been heard on this side of the river.

The sutlers have been ordered away from Aquia creek.

FOUR MILES BELOW FREDERICKSBURG, April 27—7 A. M.—Thus far the wounded in

this corps in the skirmishing four miles below Fredericksburg are all from one division.

[The names of ten wounded are given—none dangerously.]

Nearly all these were wounded in skirmishing by musket shots. The 22d New York were in the skirmish.

The batteries have just opened on the Rebels, but we fail to draw their artillery fire or to silence their musketry.

Signal lights have been observed in busy operation upon the batteries that border the Rappahannock, doubtlessly used for the purpose of warning the Rebels of any movements of our army. The earthworks and lines of defence extend far up along the Rebel side of the river, and at night the reflection of many camp fires lights up the sky for miles. All conversation between the pickets is now strictly prohibited.

RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATION IN BALTIMORE.—A demonstration of riot occurred at the President street station yesterday forenoon, which at one time threatened to be serious in its results, but which was quickly checked by the military. A colored surgeon, named Alexander Augusta, with the rank of Major, in charge of the contraband hospital in Washington, was passing through the city, and while in the cars at the President street depot, was observed by some persons who were in that vicinity. His presence in military uniform at once created excitement and several went into the car to make an assault on him. His epauletts were stripped from his shoulders, when he called on the military guard at the depot for protection. A large crowd soon assembled and it was deemed advisable to conduct him to the office of Col. Fish, where he would be protected until the time for the train to start. A crowd of some two hundred persons followed, and while on the way several of them struck Augusta. Charles W. Hancock was arrested by the guard and lodged in the central police station. The throng followed to the office of Col. Fish, and lingered for some time in the street in front. Shortly before one o'clock Lieut. Morris, with a guard of detectives in citizens clothing, started with Augusta for the depot. A crowd gathered as they walked along the streets, and when at the corner of Pratt and President streets a rush was made, and a party, who gave the name of James Dunn, dealt the Major a powerful blow on the nose, which caused the blood to flow copiously. The guard immediately drew their revolvers and pressed the throng back, while Lieut. Morris caught Dunn and sent him back to his quarters. Augusta was got safely on board the train and went North. The parties arrested are now confined at the central police station, and will be tried by military commission on the charge of insurrection and sedition. The excitement subsided immediately after the departure of the party whose presence created it. —[*Balt. Sun*.]

A bank note engraver in Sheffield, England, with one of his workmen, has been arrested on a charge of counterfeiting U. S. Treasury notes or "greenbacks." Large numbers of these notes, varying in value from \$5 to \$10, are said to have been sent to New York.

Admiral Farragut reports that on the 8th ult. he captured the steamer J. D. Clark. She had on board Major Howard, of the Confederate Commissary Department, who was making extensive arrangements for the crossing of cattle over to the eastern shore of the Mississippi at various places, all of which was frustrated by his capture.

FRED. DOUGLASS IN NEW YORK.—Last evening Fred. Douglass made a speech on his usual topic at the Church of the Puritans. The house was well filled with a mixed audience of whites and black, the whites predominating.—After prayer by Rev. Dr. Cheever the speaker proceeded to say that the negro is the pivot of national distinction. His cause met us before and during the war, and it will after the war, unless it is settled on the solid basis of equality. (Slight applause.) He demanded for the negro the most perfect civil and political equality, and that he shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and immunities of any other portion of the American body politic. (Faint applause.) Destroy the negro and you destroy the nation, and to save both we must have one great law of equality. (Renewed applause.)—The negro will never have peace until he is taken into the body politic. He predicted that the American people will soon be eager to receive negroes as citizens. Is the body politic too fastidious, too pure, to receive such?—(Laughter.) He once had high ideas of the body politic, but a days' experience at the polls had induced some doubts, and as he learned and saw more and more, the body politic suffered. (Great laughter.) By and by we shall all march side by side, and there is no need of fearing that the blacks will all go to one end and tip over, for they are a people given to division. If there are only six colored persons in a village there will be three colored churches of different persuasions. (Laughter.) Americans are beginning to appreciate the black man. The day that witnesses the march down Broadway of the Fifty-fourth Colored Regiment from Massachusetts, timing their high footsteps to the grand old hymn of "John Brown," will be the proudest that the colored people of this state ever saw.—[*N. Y. World*.]

In the Superior Court for the city of New York on Tuesday last, in the case of G. E. Kirk vs H. Hoover, the counsel for the defendant moved to dismiss the plaintiff's complaint on the ground that he (plaintiff) was an alien enemy. He submitted affidavits showing that Kirk had used disloyal language in the city of Washington, and subsequently gone to reside in Richmond, among the people with whom he sympathized. The Judge denied the motion for the following reasons: The plaintiff is not an alien enemy within the common meaning of those words. The Federal Government does not recognize the idea that Virginia is not one of the States composing the United States, and its citizens not citizens of the Union. A citizen of Virginia is entitled to all the privileges and immunities of this State which a citizen of any other State can claim. If under any act of Congress this claim, if prosecuted to judgment, can be confiscated, that furnishes no reason why the action should be dismissed. The fact that a plaintiff is an alien enemy, when it exists, should be pleaded, not be attempted to be availed of on motion. The motion was denied.

The Court Martial at Cincinnati has convicted two men of recruiting for the Confederates within the Union lines, and they are to be shot on the 15th of May. One man was found guilty of publicly declaring sympathy with the Confederates, and sentenced to four months hard labor; two others were fined \$300, each, for aiding deserters to escape.

A number of captures of Blockade runners, schooners, and sloops, off the Southern coast, are reported to the U. S. Navy Department.